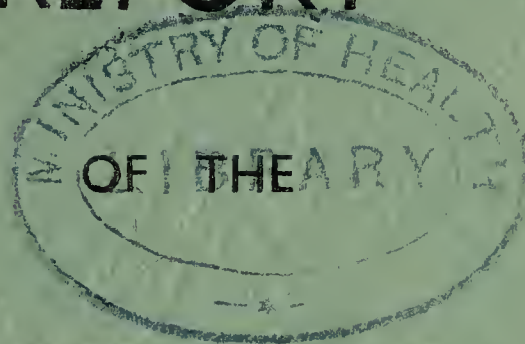


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BOROUGH OF TORQUAY

REPORT



Medical Officer of Health

for 1950



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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	PAGE 3
Staff	5
Section A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	6
Section B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA	...	...	...	...	...	13
Section C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	...	...	...	...	...	15
Section D. HOUSING	...	...	...	...	...	28
Section E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	...	...	...	...	...	33
Section F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	42
Section G. PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION	...	...	...	...	...	45

ST. MARYCHURCH TOWN HALL,
TORQUAY.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor and to the Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Torquay.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1950, which is detailed in form and sequence in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

The year was on the whole generally healthy, apart from poliomyelitis which again assumed epidemic proportions throughout the country ; but the incidence was irregular and variable, and the Borough suffered less than the general average and much less than many other areas in the South-West region where the rural parts were often particularly affected.

Diphtheria was absent for the fourth successive year and infant mortality reached a new low figure : and, compared with pre-war years, there are indications of a slight but noticeable decrease in the deaths of children and young persons. On the other hand, however, there is now a significant increase (not altogether unexpected in an ageing population) in the deaths of persons in the higher age-groups, over 65 years : in these groups, the number of deaths had, for the decennium prior to the war, shown no marked variations.

Housing has made its further allotted progress in new building, and it is hoped that this may be continued in spite of the general circumstances beyond your control. It is, however, a matter for much concern that there are continuing delays in the no less important aspect of reconditioning and improving much existing property, in which a substantial proportion of the people must continue to live. A wise and carefully planned disposition of the available resources should not overlook this aspect, without which the greatest good of the greatest number can never be attained.

Food hygiene continues to be headline news, and model bye-laws were adopted early in the year ; by this and other means of education it is hoped that a higher code of practice will be stimulated and encouraged. For regulations must, in the last resort, always be put into effect by persons, and it is the actual technique of each individual food handler which is all-important ; here, indeed, there is no escape from the inevitable truth that careless work costs lives.

The general routine of the department has continued with quiet efficiency, although it is impossible to give a vivid account of all its manifold activities ; much, perforce, must remain silent.

In conclusion, it is with appreciation that I acknowledge the encouraging support given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and also the co-operation of the medical profession in the many associations and interchange of the daily routine. To the Staff is again due great credit for their high level of work, their loyal service, and their ready willingness at all times. For this enables preventive medicine to travel hopefully and keep some portion of its early gleam.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. A. SIMPSON.

STAFF

(a) Medical

Medical Officer of Health

J. V. A. SIMPSON,

M.D.LOND., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.CAMB.

(b) Sanitary

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

G. J. LOVELESS, T.D., C.R.S.I., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

A. THOMPSON, C.R.S.I.

J. F. H. SMITH, C.R.S.I., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food, R.S.I., Dip. R.I.P.H.H.
Cert. Lab. Technique, Exeter.

E. V. ROBERTS, C.R.S.I., Cert. Insp. Meat and Food R.S.I.

J. MARTIN, C.S.I.B. Dip. R.I.P.H.H.

(c) Other

Public Analyst

*T. TICKLE, B.SC., F.I.C.

Chief Clerk

Mrs. I. M. GOWMAN

Clerks :

Miss L. M. HARRIS.

E. C. DOBLE.

Assistant to Sanitary Inspectors

M. L. WHITE.

Rodent Operatives

J. BULL.

W. LEE.

J. BORLACE.

W. SINGLETON.

* Part Time

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	6,244
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1950	50,960
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1950) according to Rate Books	14,071
Rateable value (end of 1950)	£575,399
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (end of 1950) ..	£2,332

SOCIAL CONDITIONS,

Including the chief Industries carried on in the Area and the extent of Unemployment.

Torquay is now a busy holiday resort as well as a residential town ; and, with the increase in the number of persons receiving holidays with pay, the summer season is becoming even busier than formerly. This has its effect on unemployment which now shows a more marked seasonal variation. For several years before the war the average minimum of unemployed was about 800 and the maximum about 1,800 : and the following shows the extent of unemployment in 1950 :

MAXIMUM NO. UNEMPLOYED					
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January, 1950 ...	608	369	10	26	1013
MINIMUM NO. UNEMPLOYED					
July, 1950 ...	200	45	—	1	246

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1950,
which relate to the net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General.

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	12.21
Still birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	26.60
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	16.48

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	1.57
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	22.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	22.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	25.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	130
,, Measles (all ages)	0
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
,, Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages) ...	3

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required special comment.

During the year there has been nothing to report.

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the resident population at the middle of 1950 is 50,960 ; and this figure is used in calculating the marriage-rate, birth-rate, death-rate and other statistical returns. The population at the last census in 1931 was 46,352.

Births.

The number of live births registered during the year, corrected for transfers, is 622, of which 315 were male and 307 female ; there were 582 legitimate and 40 illegitimate births. There were 17 stillbirths, all legitimate.

The birth-rate was 12.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 15.8 for England and Wales, and 16.7 for the smaller towns ; the stillbirth-rate was 0.33 per 1,000 population, the corresponding rates for England and Wales and for the smaller towns being 0.37 and 0.38. The stillbirth-rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 26.6.

(The smaller towns comprise 148 towns, with a resident population between 25,000 and 50,000 at the 1931 census, and include Torquay).

The proportion of illegitimate to total births in Torquay (after correction for transfers) was 6.3 per cent. in 1950; this figure had risen progressively from 6.4 per cent. in 1939 to a maximum of 17.7 per cent. in 1945, subsequently falling, and in 1950 returning to the pre-war level.

A comparability factor, to make adjustment for the age and sex distribution of the town, has this year been prepared by the Registrar-General for correcting the birth-rate ; the factor is 1.05, and after multiplying the crude rate by this a corrected birth-rate of 12.82 is obtained.

Marriages.

The marriage-rate was 5.3 per 1,000 population compared with 5.1 in 1949, 5.7 in 1948, 5.9 in 1947, 6.0 in 1946 and 7.1 in 1945.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year, corrected for transfers, is 840, of which 385 were males and 455 were females.

The crude death-rate was 16.48 per 1,000 population compared with 16.22 in 1949 ; the death-rate in 1950 for England and Wales was 11.6, and for the smaller towns 11.6.

In order to make adjustment for the age and sex distribution of Torquay, with its greater proportion of older people, the Registrar-General supplies an areal comparability factor (A.C.F.) with which to multiply the crude death-rate and so obtain an adjusted death-rate. During the war the variety and magnitude of local population movements, and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability and the issue of these factors was suspended. For the past two years, however, it has been practicable once again to prepare areal comparability factors, and the A.C.F. for Torquay is 0.7 ; the adjusted death-rate is therefore 11.5.

The crude death-rate is significantly higher than it was before the war, when for ten years the total deaths and the age-distribution of deaths showed little variation : and the following table illustrates the differences now appearing.

NUMBER OF DEATHS								
Age			Year				Year	
			1935	1936	1937	1938	1949	1950
0 - 1 year...	...	...	21	28	23	20	20	14
1 - 4 years	...	...	8	5	7	9	4	2
5 - 14 „	...	...	5	7	4	11	1	3
15 - 24 „	...	...	16	14	15	7	3	7
25 - 44 „	...	...	50	39	46	36	26	44
45 - 64 „	...	...	134	167	157	147	147	151
65 - 74 „	...	...	148	160	178	168	229	225
over 75 years	...	...	229	230	234	213	389	394
All ages	...	...	611	650	664	611	819	840
Crude local death-rate			13.6	14.5	14.9	13.8	16.2	16.5
Corrected local death-rate	...	...	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.5	11.4	11.5
Ratio of local adjusted death-rate to national rate	...	...	0.88	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.97	0.99

The standard error of the mortality ratio before the war (i.e., the ratio divided by the square root of the deaths) was 0.035 ; and regarding deviations of less than twice the standard error as merely due to chance, it is seen that variations from year to year within the limits of 0.91 ± 0.07 , that is between 0.84 and 0.98, have no statistical significance.

In 1949 the ratio came very close to the upper limit and in 1950 it had passed beyond the limit, which indicates some significance in the changed rate. It is seen that 74 per cent. of the deaths in the last two years are over 65 years of age (47 per cent. being over 75 years) compared with 60 per cent. over 65 years (36 per cent. being over 75 years) in the pre-war period. This may be due to a shift towards the higher groups in the age-distribution of the resident population or to an actual increase in mortality : but as the ratio of the local death-rate adjusted for age and sex to the national rate, shows an alteration of statistical significance it is probable that there is an actual increase in mortality from one or more causes in the higher age groups.

The accurate age-distribution, which the census will reveal, is thus awaited with interest ; for it will enable the significance of some of these changes to be appraised with more precision.

The chief causes of death were as usual for Torquay : (1) Heart disease, 295 ; (2) Intra-cranial vascular lesions, 144 ; and (3) Cancer, 130 ; which between them are responsible for two-thirds of the total deaths.

The death-rate from tuberculosis in Torquay was 0.53 per 1,000 population compared with 0.36 for England and Wales, and 0.33 for the smaller towns ; and the death-rate from pneumonia was 0.57 per 1,000 population compared with 0.46 for England and Wales and 0.45 for the smaller towns.

The causes of death are given in the accompanying Table A, supplied by the Registrar-General.

This year there are certain changes arising from the implementation of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948. Some modifications were made in the form of medical certificate of the cause of death issued by medical practitioners ; and a revision of the full list of causes of death required a change in the 36 groups, which has now been agreed and is as published in Table A.

Table B is also included showing the age-distribution of total deaths, together with the deaths from the different causes : this table is compiled from the returns of the Local Registrar, and differs slightly from the list supplied by the Registrar-General who frequently obtains subsequent further information to assist in the more accurate classification.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate was 22.5 per 1,000 total live births, compared with a rate of 29.8 for England and Wales and 29.4 for the smaller towns ; the death-rate for legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births was 22.3, and the death-rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 25.0. The infant mortality rate in Torquay tends to fluctuate owing to the comparatively small

numbers upon which it is calculated : thus the figures for the preceding five years, 1945-49 inclusive, were 36, 30, 27, 23, 30, with an average of 30.0.

The 1950 infant mortality rate for Torquay was a new low record, as were also the rates for England and Wales and for the smaller towns.

There was one maternal death during the year which gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.57 per 1,000 total births ; this mortality rate also fluctuates considerably on account of the small numbers, and for the five years 1945-49 was 0.00, 2.43, 2.26, 0.00, 0.00, with an average of 0.94 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales in 1950 was 0.86, and in 1949 it was 0.98.

TABLE A.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1950						Males	Females
All Causes						385	455
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	17	7
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	1	2
3.	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	2	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	1
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	11	12
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	15	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	1	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	37	41
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	47	97
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	52	46
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	17	11
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	66	103
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	16	27
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	16	13
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	15	16
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	4	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	3	4
26.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	6	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	11	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	4	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	28	41
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	6	5
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	1	—
Death of Infants { Total						7	7
under 1 year { Legitimate						7	6
{ Illegitimate						—	1
Deaths of Infants { Total						6	5
under 4 weeks { Legitimate						6	4
{ Illegitimate						—	1
Stillbirths { Total						9	8
{ Legitimate						9	8
{ Illegitimate						—	—

TABLE B.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1950 (Per Local Registrar).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.											
	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	24	-	1	-	-	2	4	8	-	5	2	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	15
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	4	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	78	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	12	30	27
15. Leukemia, aleukaemia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
16. Diabetes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	152	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	13	49	80
18. Coronary disease, angina	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	16	35	42
19. Hypertension with heart disease	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	14
20. Other heart disease	208	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	5	15	54	125
21. Other circulatory disease	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	12
22. Influenza	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
23. Pncumonia	37	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	23
24. Bronchitis	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	51	9	-	1	-	1	2	1	6	-	7	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	3	4
35. Suicide	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	840	11	3	2	3	7	19	25	49	102	225	394

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR
THE AREA

1. (i) *Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority* including their duties, are incorporated in the beginning of the Report.

Mr. P. H. Burge, District Sanitary Inspector, resigned on 31st March to take up a similar post in Nairobi, and Mr. J. Martin, pupil assistant, was appointed a temporary District Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. E. R. Shepherd was designated Pupil Assistant from 1st April; he left in October to take up a post as Sanitary Inspector with the Rochford Rural District Council, Essex.

2. *Nursing Homes.*

During the year one new Home was registered and three Homes were discontinued; and the following is a summary of the Nursing Homes at the end of December.

Number of Homes on the Register	..	..	11
Number of Maternity Beds	..	..	12
Number of Other Beds	..	..	92

3. *National Assistance Act, 1948, Sec. 47.*

If Action has been taken under this Section, a brief note of the circumstances of each case is requested. The note should include information as to the reason for the Council's action, period named in the Order of the Court, the type of accommodation to which the person was removed, the ultimate result of the Council's action and any other information on the case which it is considered might be of interest.

This Section relates to the removal to suitable premises of persons who

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves *and* are not receiving from other persons proper care or attention.

and makes the Councils of County Boroughs and County Districts the authorities for dealing with such cases.

To effect the removal the Medical Officer of Health for the district must certify in writing to the Council that he is satisfied, after thorough enquiry and consideration, that in the interest of any such person, or for preventing injury to health, or serious

nuisance to other persons, it is necessary to remove any such person from the premises in which he is residing ; and the local authority may then apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order under the Section. Before an application can be made, seven clear days' notice must be given to the person concerned or to some person in charge of him, and to the persons managing the premises to which the removal is sought to be made.

When the application is made, it must be supported by all evidence of the allegations in the certificate ; and the Court, if satisfied, may order the removal of the person concerned, by such officer of the local authority as may be specified, to a suitable hospital and may authorise the detention of the person concerned for a period not exceeding three months, subject to extension on further application. The person concerned by the Order, or any person on his behalf, may apply to the Court at the expiration of six weeks from the making of the Order for its revocation.

It was not necessary to take any action under this Section during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**1. Water.**

In this report full details are given in connexion with the water supply, and the Borough Water Engineer, Mr. R. V. Toms, has kindly supplied the information under sub-headings (a) and (b).

(i) *Whether the water supply has been satisfactory (a) in quality ; (b) in quantity.*

(a) Throughout the year the quality of the water supply has been maintained at its usual high standard.

(b) There has been an ample quantity of water available for all purposes from the Corporation's four Impounding Reservoirs, which have a storage capacity of 848 million gallons, or approximately 7 months supply. Although Torquay and the surrounding district within the area of supply had an abnormal number of visitors during the summer season, it did not become necessary to impose any restrictions on the use of water.

Fortunately, the first section of the new 18-inch Trunk Main was completed, which enabled extra water to be brought home to the Gallows Gate Reservoir. It was for this reason that the contract work of laying the new Main was started at the Torquay end instead of at the Watershed end and laid forward. By laying the first section from Gallows Gate Reservoir to Newton Abbot it enabled the new section to be connected to the existing 14-inch Main at Sandford Orleigh and to bring in additional water.

During the year the scheme for providing additional storage in Torquay has also been in hand, with the construction of the Gallows Gate three million gallon reinforced concrete service reservoir, which has made good progress and should be completed early in 1951.

(ii) *Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply; if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analyses.*

Both chemical and bacteriological examinations have been made of the raw and treated water. The whole of the supply is filtered, and owing to its soft character is hardened with lime and chlorinated. The raw water, normally acid with a pH value of 6.8, after treatment is raised to 9.2, which results in the consumers receiving a water with a pH value of approximately 7.5 to 8.0.

The chlorine dosage varies from 0.5 to 0.75 parts per million, which gives a residual of 0.25 to 0.5 parts per million.

Analyses of the raw water numbered 3, bacteriological, as follows :

REPORTS BY THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES
66 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

1. SAMPLE 25.4.50. TRENCHFORD STREAM (UNTREATED).

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies } developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml. <i>Present in</i>	2 days at 37°C. 1 per ml. <i>Absent from</i>	3 days at 20°C. 80 per ml. <i>Probable Number</i>
Presumptive Coli-aero- genes Reaction ..	10 ml.*	1 ml.	25 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) ..	100 ml.	50 ml.	1 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

* Intermediate type I.

This sample shows only slight opalescence and bacterial impurity is confined to the presence of organisms of the Coli-aerogenes group in small number, and amongst them, Bact. coli in minimal number. The degree of contamination is therefore slight and the water readily amenable to treatment from the aspect of bacterial quality.

2. SAMPLE 26.4.51. FERNWORTHY SUPPLY AT TRENCHFORD.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies } developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 4 per ml. <i>Present in</i>	2 days at 37°C. 6 per ml. <i>Absent from</i>	3 days at 20°C. 7 per ml. <i>Probable Number</i>
Presumptive Coli-aero- genes Reaction ..	50 ml.*	10 ml.	5 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) ..	100 ml.	50 ml.	1 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

* False Presumptive Reaction.

This sample shows only slight opalescence and bacterial impurity is confined to the presence of Bact. coli in minimal number. The degree of contamination is therefore slight and the water readily amenable to treatment from the aspect of bacterial quality.

3. SAMPLE 25.4.50. KENNICK RESERVOIR (UNTREATED).

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies } developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 5 per ml. <i>Present in</i>	2 days at 37°C. 7 per ml. <i>Absent from</i>	3 days at 20°C. 35 per ml. <i>Probable Number</i>
Presumptive Coli-aero- genes Reaction ..	10 ml.*	1 ml.	25 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	

* Intermediate Type I.

This sample shows only slight opalescence and bacterial impurity is confined to the presence of organisms of the Coli-aerogenes group in small numbers. The degree of contamination is therefore slight and the water readily amenable to treatment from the aspect of bacterial quality.

A comprehensive analysis of the treated water going into supply is as follows :

SAMPLE 25.4.50.

CHAPEL HILL RESERVOIR.

TORQUAY.

(Treated Water : Filtered, Limed and Chlorinated.)

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance : Bright with a few mineral particles.

Colour	Less than 10	Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Less than 5.
Reaction pH	6.9	Odour	Nil
Electric conductivity ..	95	Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Trace
Chlorine present as Chloride	15	Total solids, dried at 180°C.	65
		Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	5
Hardness : Total	20	{ Carbonate 5 { Non-carbonate	15
		{ temporary { permanent	
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.6	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.008	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.051		
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.70		
Metals : Iron	0.06		
Other metals ..	Absent		

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies } 1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C.			
developing on Agar }	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable Number</i>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ..	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is almost neutral in reaction but it is very soft in character and has an extremely low content of alkalinity ; from the aspect of corrosion a higher pH is considered desirable. The water has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents in solution. It shows no noticeable colour, is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity. The water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES,
for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

Samples are also taken regularly each week from the storage reservoirs in the Borough. 42 such samples were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results of 20 bacteriological examinations showed consistently good results, viz. :

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE,
EXETER.

" Probable number of coli-aerogenes organisms per 100 ml.=nil. This sample is satisfactory bacteriologically."

In the case of 22 other samples the examination showed that the probable number of coli-aerogenes per 100 ml. ranged from 2 to 250, and in one case Bact. coli of the faecal type was detected.

(iii) *Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and the number and result of analyses.*

In all the analyses no trace of metals was found except a minute trace of iron. The pH is maintained at the level mentioned previously to avoid action on lead.

(iv) *Action in respect of any form of contamination.*

No special action has been required.

Early in the year the previous decision (following a report by your Medical Officer) to forbid fishing in the reservoirs was rescinded; and, subject to certain conditions, fishing is now permitted for the holders of season-tickets.

This is regretted ; and it is opportune to record the observations in this connexion from recent Reports of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In the Report for the year 1945 :

" Of recent years it has become increasingly frequent for water undertakers who have large storage or service reservoirs to enquire whether it is considered satisfactory to allow bathing, boating, or fishing in them. Although there is no very concrete evidence that water supplies can be contaminated in this way, yet the Ministry has held that water, being one of the most important and universal foods, should not be subjected to any more avoidable risks of contamination than is necessary, and these undertakers have been advised not to allow their reservoirs to be used for these purposes."

In the Report for the year 1946 :

" It is again necessary to refer to the use of reservoirs for purposes such as fishing. As stated in my last Annual Report,

water is a food and should be kept as pure as possible, and anything that appears to lose sight of the need to keep a water supply wholesome should be avoided. As mentioned above, the fact that purification treatment is given later does not do away with the need to keep the water free from all unnecessary pollution at all stages. For this reason the Ministry is bound to take the view that the use of reservoirs for fishing is undesirable.”

(v) *Particulars of the proportion of dwelling houses and the proportion of the population supply from public water mains (a) direct to the houses ; (b) by means of standpipes.*

(a) The proportion of dwelling houses with a supply from public water mains direct to the houses is 98.8 per cent, and the proportion of the population thus supplied is 98.5 per cent.

(b) The proportion of dwelling houses supplied by means of standpipes is 1.2 per cent, the proportion of the population thus supplied being 1.5 per cent.

(ii) *Drainage and Sewerage.*

The Borough Engineer, Mr. P. W. Ladmore, M.Inst.C.E., has kindly given the following details in connexion with the main drainage schemes, under sub-headings (a) and (b).

(a) *Main Drainage Contract No. 3.*

The work carried out under this contract was as follows :—

- (i) Final completion of main junction chamber in Fleet Street at head of storm water culverts, mentioned in the Annual Report of 1949. This includes the installation of electrical transmitting instruments in the Float Chambers to record the sewage and stormwater levels actually reached during storms and automatically recorded on the Triplex Recorder in Swan Street Pumping Station.
- (ii) Completion of the internal reconstruction and rendering of the 3' × 4' 6" relief sewer between the G.P.O. junction chamber and the main junction chamber in Fleet Street. Length of old culvert reconstructed=192 yards.
- (iii) Completion of the internal reconstruction and rendering of the 3' × 3' 6" storm overflow culvert taking the weir discharge from the main junction chamber in Fleet Street to the point of junction with the 48" dia. storm water overflow culvert at Abbey Place. Length of old culvert reconstructed=150 yards.
- (iv) Construction of manhole on existing 6" sewer opposite the premises of No. 3 Fleet Street, this sewer taking sewage from the properties on the east side of Fleet Street from the steps to near Abbey Place.

(b) *Extension to existing system (excluding Main Drainage Works).*

The culvert, which passes under Torquay Railway Station and comes out into the open by Kings Garden Bowling Green, was found to contain sewage. Accordingly, works have been carried out this year to divert the culvert into the foul sewer which runs along the station approach. These works have now been completed, a length of approximately 25 yards of new pipe having been laid.

Drainage.

In the previous report mention was made of the failure to notify drainage work : and, during the year under review, several instances of this infringement have again occurred. Warning letters have been sent to the offenders.

The more disturbing feature of the lower standard of materials, to which reference was also made last year, is still present ; and with a deteriorating economic position there is unlikely to be any improvement for some time.

(iii) *Closet Accommodation.*

No cases of conversion are known during the year under review.

Septic Tanks and Cesspools.

There has, on the whole, been a welcome respite from applications to install these systems. Two cases, in which planning permission had been refused by the Local Authority, went to appeal ; and after a local informal inquiry, the appeal in each case was allowed by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

(iv) *Public Cleansing.*

The erection of the various Housing Estates has entailed a considerable increase in refuse collection. No improvements have been made in this direction other than the provision of a new vehicle, which will be required to cope with the new Housing Estates. and with which it is hoped to give increased collections to the Hotels during the summer months.

A matter of some importance is the provision of proper dustbins : and now that the supply of these is sufficient for normal requirements there should be no difficulty in every dwelling having a metal bin with fitting lid, maintained in a good condition. For the number of old baths, boxes, tea chests, buckets and the like, masquerading as refuse receptacles, is a disgrace to a modern resort.

(v) *Salvage.*

During the year, the Scheme for the collection of fish offal which is used for pig swill, has been continued : fishmongers have co-operated by providing sufficient covered bins to allow a clean empty one to replace each collected full receptacle. The full bins are

removed daily and a special lorry is used for the work : and it is hoped that this method may be extended to other premises like large cafés and hotels.

This scheme is most praiseworthy in removing potential nuisances arising from the waste material, in enabling the offal to be used before it putrifies—and, most of all, in providing a daily reminder and object lesson to the management and staff on the premises of the value of hygienic conditions. For every ounce of example is worth a ton of precept.

The collection and recovery of salvable material continue, and the following are the details of the amounts of salvage recovered :

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Paper and Cardboard	..	..	622	18
Metal : ferrous	..	..	105	5
Metal : non-ferrous	..	..	29	4
Textiles	..	..	8	9
String ..	..	..	—	11
Bones ..	..	..	5	1
Rubber	..	..	—	4
Kitchen Waste	..	..	786	16
Fish Offal	..	..	38	13
Bottles and Jars	..	..	1,819 doz.	
Number of Hats	..	..	229	
Oil	..	..	1,094 galls.	

2. *Sanitary Inspection of the Area.*

The inspection of all districts in the Borough has been very efficiently carried out during the year under your Chief Sanitary Inspector who gives the following details of the organisation and work.

In previous reports reference has been made to the organisation of this section, so that each District Sanitary Inspector, while maintaining a thorough knowledge of his own district, specialised in a particular branch of work. This scheme, tentative in nature and somewhat experimental, has been found very satisfactory, and is being continued.

The co-operation and work of the individual inspectors have been excellent ; and the high standard in all the wide range of duties reflects the greatest credit on their diligence and efficiency.

<i>Dwelling Houses</i>				<i>Inspections</i>
Under Public Health Acts	..	..	..	375
Under Housing Acts	..	..	..	1113
Overcrowding cases found	..	..	..	4
Verminous Premises treated	..	..	..	101
New Houses—habitation certificates	..	..	..	29
Corporation Houses	..	..	..	108

<i>General Public Health.</i>						<i>Inspections</i>
Drains and sewers :						
Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	351
Tests applied	..	..	..	..	..	532
Drains repaired or relaid	..	..	..	..	..	154
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	7
Stables	..	..	..	..	..	16
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	19
Open spaces	..	..	..	..	..	43
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	65
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	9
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	101
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	5
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	22
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	3
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	9
Cinemas, Dance Halls	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marine Stores	..	..	..	..	..	3
Shops—Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	63
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	4
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ships	..	..	..	..	..	124
<i>Water.</i>						
Water Supply—Visits	..	..	..	..	..	64
Samples	..	..	..	..	..	64
Swimming Baths—Visits	..	..	..	..	..	89
Samples	..	..	..	..	..	121
Chlorine Tests	..	..	..	..	..	42
<i>Meat and Food.</i>						
Meat Shops, Stalls, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	49
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	578
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	41
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	202
Samples—Public Health Laboratory Service	..	..	..	..	..	102
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	11
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	72
Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	71
Ice-cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	324
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	13
Fish Quay	..	..	..	..	..	98
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	17
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	46
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	208
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	151
Other Premises	..	..	..	..	..	27
Houses—food complaints	..	..	..	..	..	38
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	1187
Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	967
Infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	40

NOTICES SERVED.

	<i>Verbal</i>		<i>Written</i>		<i>Statutory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Public Health Act	272	206	75	100	6	6	353	312
Housing Act	23	9	79	171	12	2	114	182
Factories Act	12	7	7	4	—	—	19	11
Food and Drugs Act ...	88	68	18	18	—	—	106	86
TOTALS	395	290	179	293	18	8	592	591

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Co-operation has been maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories in the exercise of the provisions of this Act. Any contraventions of those Sections under his control which are noticed by your Sanitary Inspector are notified to him and this action was reciprocated. A total of 16 outworkers were employed and registered in the Borough. The accompanying tables give the details of the inspections and the defects found :

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

(Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspection (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	69	23	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	241	78	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority †(excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		310	101	8	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	1	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	1	1	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—						
(a) Insufficient	9	2	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	2	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	18	5	3	1	—
TOTAL	60	27	12	4	2	—

OUTWORK.
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some Premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecu- tions (8)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. ...	13	8					
Wearing apparel { Cleaning and washing	14						
Household linen ...	15						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	16						
Curtains and furniture hangings	17						
Furniture and upholstery ...	18						
Electro-plate ...	19						
File making ...	20						
Brass and brass articles ...	21						
Fur pulling ...	22						
Iron and steel cables and chains	23						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	24						
Cart gear ...	25						
Locks, latches and keys ...	26						
Umbrellas, etc. ...	27						
Artificial flowers ...	28						
Nets, other than wire nets ...	29						
Tents ...	30						
Sacks ...	31						
Racquet and tennis balls ...	32						
Paper bags ...	33						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	34						
Brush making ...	35						
Pea picking ...	36						
Feather sorting ...	37						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ...	38						
Stuffed toys ...	39						
Basket making ...	40	8					
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...	41						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	42						
Textile weaving ...	43						
Lampshades ...	44						
TOTAL ...	70	16	-	-	-	-	-

Shops Acts.

In addition to the public health provisions of these Acts, the work in connexion with hours of employment, employment of young persons, etc. was undertaken by your Sanitary Inspectors, 63 special investigations being made during the year.

*Swimming Baths and Pools.**(a) Public Swimming Baths.*

The Corporation swimming baths are visited weekly and samples of the water are taken from both the inlet and outlet valves. A test to determine the adequacy of the chlorine content is also made at each visit. 39 samples were taken at the outlet and 34 were satisfactory, and 5 unsatisfactory : of 38 samples taken at the inlet, 36 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory results were due to temporary faults in the chlorination plant.

(b) Privately-owned Swimming Baths.

Samples were also taken from the swimming baths of an hotel in which the water is chlorinated, although a mechanical system of chlorination is not available. Of 40 samples taken, 24 were satisfactory and 16 were unsatisfactory.

Eradication of Bed-Bugs.

The number of houses infested during the year was :

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	..	7
(b) Other houses ..	..	..	..	..	12

The number of houses disinfested was :

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	..	7
(b) Other houses ..	..	..	..	..	12

It is gratifying to record that the incidence of infestation with bed-bugs is only one-quarter of what it was before the war, both in council houses and in other houses : and this reduction has been obtained in spite of the dislocation of the war and the subsequent years, and of the increase in the selling of second-hand furniture and bedding.

The same scheme operates as in pre-war years whereby notice is obtained before the transfer of tenants to council houses, so that your Sanitary Inspectors can visit and inspect prior to removal : any belongings of the tenant found to be verminous are dealt with before the transfer is effected. The number of visits in this connexion was 266.

Measures against Rodents.

This work has been well maintained on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under your Chief Sanitary Inspector, who gives the following details.

The Local Authority, in order to qualify for the grant towards expenditure, has maintained an adequate organisation for the effective control of rodents. The staffing arrangements were the same as for the previous year, i.e., the employment of four whole-time operatives, one acting as foreman.

Two sewer maintenance treatments were completed during the year and the required ten per cent. test baiting of all manholes was also carried out. Records indicate that these treatments were successful; 1,718 manholes were baited, showing 23 complete takes, 301 partial takes, and 1,394 no takes. The sewer maintenance treatment was discontinued in October, and at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the next two treatments will be carried out at intervals of six months.

In the surface Block Control, 6,172 inspections were made during the year. Systematic control of areas has continued but the difficulty of having to deal with individual complaints received from areas not under treatment has led to losses in travelling time. The co-operation of owners and occupiers of various properties has proved most helpful, and several premises have been rat-proofed after successful treatments.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The following is the table of information required :

1. *Inspection of Dwelling houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	501
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1488
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	102

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of Defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	182
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	12
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :	
(a) By owners	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements, or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1

4. *Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding :—*

It is still impossible to give an accurate statistical record of overcrowding in the Borough ; the year's work has, however, confirmed the previous experience that overcrowding judged by the standard of this Act is not of serious dimensions, and that the known cases are usually overcrowded by not more than 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ unit. The chief source of overcrowding was again found to be the result of sub-letting to a young couple with children.

New Houses.

The following table shows the progress in the erection of new houses :—

PRIVATE	1950	<i>Total</i> 1945-50		
Number of new houses completed	15	219		
CORPORATION				
Number of Temporary houses (prefabricated) completed :				
(a) Cadewell	—	97		
(b) Lummaton	—	143		
		<hr/>		
		240		
		<hr/>		
	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Bunga- lows</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Bunga- lows</i>
Number of Permanent houses completed :				
(a) Watcombe	—	—	6	6
(b) Watcombe exten- sion	—	—	122	—
(c) Watcombe—Cole- ridge Court	—	16	—	16
(d) Orange Grove	—	—	8	—
(e) Coombe Pafford ..	17	—	276	—
(f) Marldon	22	10	22	10
	—	—	<hr/>	<hr/>
	39	26	434	32

In addition, since the end of hostilities, 49 war-damaged houses have been rebuilt, of which 43 were private houses and 6 were council houses.

No new estate was started in 1950, but preliminary steps were

taken to acquire by compulsory purchase 65.25 acres of land in the Sherwell Valley district, sufficient for approximately 500 houses ; and a public Inquiry into this proposed Order was held early in 1951.

Requisitioned Premises.

As previously approved, the policy of releasing properties was put into operation ; but at the end of the year 22 houses were still held under requisition by which accommodation was provided for 41 families. In view of the conditions in some of the properties concerned, to which reference was made last year, it is hoped that this scheme will soon come to an end.

Housing Defects.

Further progress has been made in the repair of private property, but this is becoming more and more difficult when the ever-increasing costs of labour and materials are set against controlled rents. And it is with some concern that, after the years that the locust hath eaten, there now comes an even greater shortage of metals, timber and building material, with a still further rise in costs.

A few repairs to-day can, in many instances, swallow the rent of several years, and it is not uncommon to find owners who are put to real hardship in discharging their liabilities in this respect. And this is greatly to be regretted ; for the good owner who formerly carried out a regular overhaul of his property, finds now that a policy of retrenchment is inevitable, with the result that general deterioration is increasing and that intervention by the Local Authority is more often required to secure the repair of defects. On the other hand, there does appear to be a growing number of tenants who consider it the owner's responsibility to replace even a pane of glass which they themselves have broken, and who would not think of carrying out such a minor repair as refixing a window catch. It is often found that these tenants, paying a low controlled rent, sub-let parts of their houses and thus live rent-free (or even at a profit), and yet still expect the owner to attend to the most trifling defect.

The situation is most unsatisfactory : and yet nothing is done to deal with the inevitable deterioration. Indeed, no improvement can be envisaged until there is some alteration in the present arrangement of Rent Restrictions. And after all, most of these existing houses will have to last for many years yet ; new houses alone cannot solve the housing problem.

The policy of requiring only essential repairs has been continued and this has resulted in 182 houses being rendered fit for habitation. During the year it was found necessary to serve 11 statutory notices ; this figure exceeds the total for the preceding three years and is a proof of the increasing difficulty in securing the execution of repairs.

With the slight easing of the demand for housing accommodation, it has been found possible to close certain premises and rooms for human habitation, either by the acceptance of voluntary undertakings or by the making of closing orders, as follows :—

Effective on rehousing of present occupiers :

17 St. Edmunds Road ;
19 St. Edmunds Road ;

Occupiers rehoused by the Corporation :

24 Braddons Street (cottage at rear) ;
47 Ellacombe Road (flat at rear).

The family occupying the cottage at the rear of 20 Braddons Street was also rehoused ; but as the owner, a single person, expressed a desire to live there, no action was taken to close the premises for the time being.

Action in respect of three other properties was pending at the end of the year.

Voluntary Undertakings previously given in respect of the following properties were determined, the Corporation being satisfied that they had been rendered reasonably fit for habitation :

473 Babbacombe Road ;
Glendower, Falkland Road (basement room) ;
Darley Cottage, Water Lane.

Similar action was taken to rescind the Closing Order previously made in respect of the basement rooms at

35 Ellacombe Church Road

Unfit Houses and future developments.

Following the survey which was carried out in 1949 and the report and recommendations which your Medical Officer submitted, enquiry was made as to the possibility of starting to deal with certain of the proposed Clearance Areas. A reply was received from the Ministry of Health to the effect that, under certain circumstances a modified scheme could be submitted, but that, owing to the shortage of accommodation, specific conditions should be complied with : the Local Authority must be satisfied that

- (i) the conditions of the houses are such that they constitute a danger to life and limb or to the health of the occupants, and that even in the present shortage of housing accommodation they should no longer be occupied ;
- (ii) the necessary rehousing accommodation can be provided as part of the Council's housing programme and that any necessary priority in the selection of tenants for their houses can be given to persons displaced from the houses demolished.

- (iii) the work of demolition and clearance can be undertaken without serious diversion of building labour from new building.

It was considered that these requirements could not be met and action was deferred for a time.

Housing Act, 1949. Improvement Grants.

Four applications for improvement grants involving seven houses were received during the year but none was considered to meet all the requirements necessary.

Underground Rooms.

In order to provide a suitable standard for the operation of Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, authority was sought from the Minister of Health to adopt the Underground Rooms Regulations ; the necessary preliminary procedure was completed and consent was expected early in the new year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) *Milk Supply.*

It is understood that Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have continued the sampling of graded milk ; but so far as can be ascertained, farms producing non-designated milk are not regularly visited by these Officers, nor are samples regularly taken by them. Your Sanitary Inspectors, therefore, exercising the general sampling powers under the Food and Drugs Act, have continued to procure regular samples of milk for bacteriological examination, from the nine non-designated farms in the Borough.

Of a total of 44 samples obtained, 40 passed the methylene blue test, and 4 failed. The percentage of failures was 9.1, compared with 8.7 in the previous year and 61.2 in 1948.

(v) *Heat-treated Milk.*

During the year a new pasteurising plant was installed in another local dairy, in respect of which a pasteuriser's licence was granted. There are now three authorised pasteurising establishments in the Borough : two are plants operating the holder method, and one is a High Temperature Short Time plant. These are visited regularly by your Sanitary Inspectors and samples are obtained from each. A total of 58 samples gave the following results :

	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Phosphatase test	56	2	—
Methylene Blue reduction test	56	—	2*

* The regulations state that on arrival at the laboratory the samples of milk shall be removed from the insulated container and kept at atmospheric shade temperature until the test is begun. If at any time the atmospheric shade temperature in the immediate vicinity of the samples, as indicated by the maximum thermometer adjusted to below 65°F. at 9 a.m. on each day of sampling, has exceeded 65°F., the test shall be void.

(vi) *Sterility Tests.*

It has not been practicable to continue these tests, to which reference has been made in previous annual reports, owing to the fact that laboratory facilities are not now available.

(b) *Meat and Other Foods.*

At the beginning of the War the five private slaughterhouses in Torquay were closed and killing was concentrated at the Abattoir, a private slaughterhouse requisitioned by the Ministry of Food in Parkfield Road. Slaughtering is carried out on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays : and the " carry-over " on Saturdays and Sundays. All animals killed are inspected in accordance with Memorandum 62/Food, together with additional instructions such as for *cysticercus bovis* ; and one District Sanitary Inspector is solely responsible for this work, being assisted on occasions by two

other fully qualified Inspectors. Their work is of a high order, despite the congestion and lack of up-to-date facilities.

Reference has repeatedly been made to the unsuitable premises and unsatisfactory conditions ; and the Ministry of Food has now started to modernise the abattoir. During the year pens have been built adjoining the slaughtering hall, an electric saw and hoist installed, and a steam boiler fitted for provision of hot water in the slaughter-house ; and other improvements are in prospect. The Meat Inspector, however, still has only a wooden hut with inadequate facilities.

These improvements are satisfactory, although it seems unfortunate that, in days when drastic changes are almost universal, a more radical post-war alteration has not been started. Here, if anywhere, centralisation is fully justified ; and a new area abattoir at Newton Abbot, most convenient as it is for rail and road communications, should surely be the objective, where with modern premises, facilities and equipment, ante-mortem examination of the animals and inspection of the meat could be carried out for the whole district. It would be a vast improvement, and in the interests of all concerned—of the animals, of the trade, of the administration of food inspection, and of the Public Health. And although further delays must now be inevitable under the present increasing restrictions, it is to be hoped that the gleam of the ultimate ideal will not be lost.

(i) *Inspection of Meat.*

The following table gives the details of the inspections :

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle, exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known)	1565	749	1051	11876	233
Number inspected	1565	749	1051	11876	233
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	5	31	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	348	429	10	2762	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	22.2	57.5	1.4	23.5	12
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	10	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	86	132	9	—	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	5.7	20	0.9	—	8.6

(Total weight of meat condemned : 63,839½ lbs.)

DISEASED OR UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED

Organs, etc. Destroyed			DISEASES													
			Tuberculosis	Cysticercus Bovis	Actinomycosis	Oedema Emphysema	Pyæmia Septicæmia	Cysts Tumours	Flukes. Cirrhosis	Inflammation	Injury	Emaciation	Strongyli	Decomposition. Bone-taint	Miscellaneous	Totals
Cattle : (excluding cows)	Heads ...	...	43	22	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
	Lungs ...	...	56	2	-	-	4	-	2	25	-	-	-	4	93
	Hearts ...	...	50	19	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	76
	Diaphragms ...	...	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
	Stomachs ...	...	7	4	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	17
	Livers ...	...	35	-	-	-	48	14	237	3	-	-	-	1	338
	Kidneys ...	...	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	13
	Mesenteries ...	...	23	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	28
	Spleens ...	...	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	25
	Fat ..	...	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Carcases ...	...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Parts of ditto		9	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	3	-	16	-	34		
Cows :	Heads ...	...	74	12	18	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	109
	Lungs ...	...	124	3	-	3	5	1	23	19	-	1	-	4	183
	Hearts ...	...	83	11	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	105
	Diaphragms ...	...	12	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	22
	Stomachs ...	...	17	3	-	1	3	2	-	8	-	1	-	1	36
	Livers ...	...	37	2	-	2	17	62	1686	1	-	-	-	5	1812
	Kidneys ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	1	17
	Mesenteries ...	...	48	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	55
	Spleens ...	...	15	2	-	2	-	2	-	43	-	1	-	1	66
	Udders ...	...	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	14
	Fat ..	...	10	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
	Carcases ...	...	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12
	Parts of ditto		19	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	29	
	Calves :	Head	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lungs ...		...	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Hearts ...		...	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Kidneys ...		...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Livers ..		...	4	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	13
Carcases ...		...	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Parts of ditto			-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
Sheep :		Heads	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
	Lungs ...	...	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	1942	-	3	1952
	Hearts ...	...	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	25	-	-	-	3	30
	Intestines ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
	Livers ...	...	-	-	-	1	5	1	2466	-	-	-	-	3	2476
	Fat ..	...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Carcases ...	...	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	21	1	1	31
	Parts of ditto		-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	27	
Pigs :	Heads ...	...	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19
	Lungs ...	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	17
	Hearts ...	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
	Intestines ...	...	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	9
	Livers ...	...	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	10
	Kidneys ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Carcases ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
	Parts of ditto		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	
TOTALS ...			734	104	41	27	158	106	4419	214	18	30	1942	20	40	7853

Transport of Meat.

The Contractor to the Ministry for the transport of meat has now purchased a modern vehicle especially designed for the purpose ; and this, together with some reconditioning of the other vehicle, is a welcome improvement.

(ii) Inspection of Other Foods.

Food condemned included :							<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Canned Pudding	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
„ Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	205 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	1356 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	3743 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	376 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1813
„ Fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	508
„ Spaghetti	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
„ Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Corn ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ Whalemeat	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cheese..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
Butter..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
Sandwich Spreads	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Condiments and Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	..	254 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Meat Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sausages and Puddings	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Soup Powder	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	416 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	175 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1362 $\frac{1}{4}$
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	476 $\frac{3}{4}$
Raising Powder	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3885
Dessicated Coconut	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Biscuits, Bread, Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	..	286 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cake and Pudding Mixture	..	..	..	..	..	..	232 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jams, Preserves	..	..	..	..	..	..	403 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Shell Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Rennet	..	..	..	..	..	..	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Jelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
							<hr/> 16904 $\frac{1}{4}$ <hr/>

(Total weight condemned : 7 tons 10 cwt. 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.)

(c) *Adulteration, etc.—Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

The following is a record of the samples taken :

				<i>Formal</i>		<i>Informal</i>	
				<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Not Genuine</i>
Milk	..	..	..	28	1	37	8
Margarine	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Butter	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Pepper	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Jelly	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Ground Almonds	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Ice-Cream	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Cheese	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
TOTAL				40	1	53	8

The formal sample found adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity was as follows :

One sample from a producer-retailer was 5 per cent deficient in fat ; the producer complained of the difficulty of adequate feeding stuffs and so a further sample was taken. This proved genuine and the producer was warned.

The informal samples found adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity were as follows :

6 samples showed deficiency in fat of 1 per cent., 14 per cent., 8 per cent., 14 per cent., 4 per cent., 14 per cent. ; and as the sources of supply were farms outside the Borough, the facts were reported to the Devon County Council.

2 samples showed 7 per cent deficiency in fat, and 6 per cent. deficiency in fat ; but further formal samples were genuine.

(d) *Ice-cream.*

The supervision and registration of premises where ice-cream is manufactured or sold have been carefully maintained : for ice-cream is an ideal medium for bacterial multiplication. The need cannot be over-emphasised for adequate sterilisation of all apparatus (and unless utensils are properly washed and cleaned first, they cannot be sterilised adequately), for the development of a “ no-touch technique ” (which means that hands should not be introduced into an ice-cream mix at any stage), and for the realisation of the greater danger if the hot-mix is not rapidly cooled with special apparatus (for any dangerous organisms introduced after heating have ideal conditions for multiplying during an inefficient cooling process).

There are now registered in the Borough 176 premises for the sale of ice-cream, and in 84 of these only the pre-packed article is sold : 16 premises are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream,

(and of these 14 are also registered for selling the article), although 3 firms manufacture only when supplies from the larger factories fail. There is only one premises registered solely for the storage of ice-cream.

As evidence of the astonishing popularity and increase in the consumption of this product, (which in chemical composition has travelled some distance from its literal interpretation), it is interesting to note that before the war there were 94 retailers and 5 wholesale firms registered in the Borough.

The bacteriological examination of samples has been continued by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Exeter : and following the original work carried out by the Medical Research Council, a simple modified methylene blue test has been suggested for the grading of ice-cream :

<i>Provisional Grade.</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce methylene blue.</i>	<i>Interpretation.</i>
1.	4½ hours or more.	Satisfactory.
2.	2½–4 hours.	Fair.
3.	½–2 hours.	Unsatisfactory.
4.	0.	Very bad.

The following table gives the results of the samples taken during the year :

				GRADES				Total
				1	2	3	4	
Cold mix	....	....	....	3	—	2	1	6
Hot mix	....	....	....	11	17	1	1	30
TOTAL				14	17	3	2	36

The results are a slight improvement on those of the previous year, for the percentage of unsatisfactory or bad samples in grades 3 and 4 was 14 compared with 35 in 1949. But the percentage of samples in grade 1 was only 39 compared with 46 in 1949. Much still remains to be achieved ; and the price of safety is unwearying (even at the height of a busy summer season) constant vigilance in maintaining the most scrupulous cleanliness and care.

(e) *Food and Disease.*

The risks inseparable from the handling of food are considerable and are especially accentuated in a town with so many hotels, restaurants and cafés.

It is universally accepted that much of the risk of spreading disease would be eliminated, if food handlers would wash their hands always before starting work and always after using the convenience ; and it is felt that all water closet apartments should, as a matter of course, be fitted with wash basins having both hot and cold water. Your Sanitary Inspectors are asking for the wash basin to be installed wherever possible, either in the apartment or in lobbies adjoining : failing either of these, they are advocating, with some success, the installation of the washing facilities in the shop. It is felt that there is a definite advertising value in the visible evidence that an assistant handling food is washing his or her hands ; and retailers are beginning to realise this.

The Food Executive Officer co-operates with the Health Department by asking for a report on the premises of applicants for a catering licence ; this enables the premises to be visited and satisfactory provision made, in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act, before the business is inaugurated.

Many improvements in premises cannot be carried out owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials ; and in a number of cases, in order to get an improvement in hygiene, some structural alteration is necessary. The Ministry of Works is always ready to issue a licence for the work involved providing the Local Authority is prepared to serve a Statutory Notice : but there is a difficulty in that there is no provision in the Food and Drugs Act for the service of such a notice. The Ministry of Works is, however, willing to accept a letter from your Chief Sanitary Inspector stating that the work is necessary, and such applications then receive favourable consideration.

(i) *Hygiene in Catering Establishments.*

Early in the year the model Bye-Laws were adopted by the Corporation and approved by the Ministry of Health ; copies have been given to catering establishments.

A scheme was also prepared to grant Food Hygiene Certificates to those catering establishments where the conditions are found on regular inspections to be of a high standard. It was designed to cover the general environment, the equipment and the personal hygiene of the staff ; and it was hoped that this would help to impress upon management, upon workers, and upon the public, the practical value of food handling.

However, as the Working Party for the Catering Industry, set up by the Ministry, has brought out its report and there is a possibility of registration by the Local Authority of food premises, it was considered advisable to postpone the local scheme until any action by legislation or otherwise is determined.

In order to assist the management, copies of recommended requirements in connexion with premises, equipment and facilities

for staff, have also been prepared for distribution ; and details summarised for the control of insect pests. These have proved helpful, as they give the necessary information briefly and set out in tabular form convenient for ready reference.

(f) *Food Poisoning Outbreaks.*

Details of any outbreaks are requested in the following tabular form :

<i>Total Number of Outbreaks</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Organisms or Other Agents responsible with Number of Outbreaks of Each</i>	<i>Foods involved with Number of Outbreaks of Each</i>
1	10	—	—	—

This small outbreak occurred in July at an hotel : the estimated number of consumers at risk was 51, and there were 10 notifications of food poisoning, although on investigation it was found that 4 more persons had been affected. The average interval from the suspected meal to the onset of the illness was within 24 hours ; the main symptoms were those of gastro-enteritis (with slight pyrexia in two cases), but the symptoms were slight and subsided completely within 48 hours. The results of laboratory investigations were negative in that no pathogens were found in specimens from the cases, from the food handlers or other staff, or in the suspected food.

It was probable that some general faulty hygiene was the cause, the kitchen premises being rather cramped ; but plans for modernising the premises had already been submitted.

(ii) *Hygiene in Licensed Premises.*

Much consideration has also been given to the general conditions in some of these premises, and certain improvements in the accommodation and sanitary conveniences have been effected : in this connexion co-operation has been maintained with the Licensing Justices.

A more difficult problem is the sterilisation of glasses, especially during busy periods ; this problem has been studied for some years and at last a satisfactory method is practicable. Ordinary washing with soap and water, or soap substitute, and a clean glass cloth is ineffective bacteriologically ; mechanical washing machines are not considered suitable for certain technical reasons, for example, water to be effective has to be about 170 deg. F. if the time is measured in seconds, and glasses cannot be handled at this temperature and must be cooled after cleansing. And if germicides are used with the machine, unless the treated water re-circulates, the cost of the

germicide is likely to be high, while the problem of corrosion also arises.

The Institute of Brewing has made investigations and tests ; and after much research it is found that certain chemical substances (quaternary ammonium compounds) are the most useful germicides which are really effective. The particular compound selected is tetra-decyl pyridinium bromide and is marketed as a 12.5 per cent. solution. The dose recommended is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fluid ounce, which is one dessertspoon (or two teaspoons), to 1 gallon water.

It is essential that some simple way of using this substance should be devised, and an automatic arrangement is also being marketed ; when it is installed the correct amount of solution is displaced from the dispenser bottle into the water each time the bowl is filled.

Copies of the details and of the requirements recommended were also prepared for distribution ; and it is hoped that a higher standard in this aspect of hygiene will soon be achieved.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

The incidence of infectious disease for the year is given in the subjoined table, which also includes the number of cases admitted to hospital and the number of deaths.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	36	23	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Measles	10	4	—
Whooping Cough	125	2	—
Enteric Fevers	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	33	1	—
Erysipelas	12	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :—			
Paralytic	2	2	1
Non-paralytic	2	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	10	—	—
Dysentery	6	5	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—
Typhus Fever (contracted abroad)	—	—	—

Acute Poliomyelitis.

This ancient disease but modern scourge was again responsible for a widespread epidemic throughout the country : the general incidence started to rise just before midsummer, reaching its peak during the last week in August, after which the weekly notifications fell more gradually so that by the end of December the epidemic was over. In 1949 the peak of the epidemic came much later, in the middle of October, although the start and finish were approximately the same in both years. The 1950 outbreak was second only to the big epidemic of 1947, and 1949 was a close third.

In 1950, for the first time, doctors notifying the disease were required to distinguish between paralytic and non-paralytic forms and although the proportion of non-paralytic cases was found to vary widely in different parts of the country, the epidemic curve of non-paralytic cases for the country as a whole tended to follow at a much lower level (almost 30 per cent.) the curve for the paralytic cases.

The distribution of cases throughout the country was irregular, and certain areas were more heavily affected than others—possibly through exalted infectivity of the virus, although not necessarily accompanied by exalted virulence as reflected in the case mortality rate. The incidence in the Borough was not high, 8 per 100,000 population compared with a rate of 18 per 100,000 for England and Wales : although it is again noticeable that the incidence in some of the less populated areas in the South-west region was considerable.

Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria was notified and this is the fourth successive year in which the Borough has been free from the disease.

2. Isolation Hospital Treatment.

The Torquay Isolation Hospital is now responsible for infectious cases for the whole of the Torquay Hospital Management Committee area together with Teignmouth, with a resident population of about 165,000 ; comprising Torquay, Paignton, Brixham, Newton Abbot R.D.C., Newton Abbot U.D.C., Dartmouth, Totnes Borough, Totnes R.D.C., Teignmouth, Ashburton and Buckfastleigh.

The clinical work at the Hospital has continued to be carried out by your Medical Officer as an interim measure, pending any permanent arrangements which the Regional Board ultimately make.

The number of patients treated in the Isolation Hospital is shown in the following table :

					<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	67	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	7	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	15	—
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	4	1
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :	Paralytic			..	36	9
	Non-paralytic			..	10	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	9	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	2	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	6	—
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	12	—
Glandular Fever	..	..	..	..	2	—
Herpes Zoster	..	..	..	..	1	—
Salmonellosis	..	..	..	..	15	1
Rubella	..	..	..	..	4	—
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	16	—
Aseptic Meningitis	..	..	..	..	1	—
Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	—
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	20	—
Acute Laryngo-tracheitis	..	..	..	..	2	—
Other causes	..	..	..	..	28	—

3. Tuberculosis.

Particulars of any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

No action was required.

4. Tuberculosis.

New cases and mortality during 1950.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1950 are given in the following table :

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 to 4 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years ...	3	4	1	—	1	1	—	—
25 to 34 years ...	4	2	3	—	3	1	1	—
35 to 44 years ...	6	5	—	1	7	1	—	—
45 to 54 years ...	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
55 to 64 years ...	6	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	1
<i>Totals</i> ...	25	17	4	3	17	7	1	2

BOROUGH OF TORQUAY

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 1950

The following report is the record of Port Health Administration for the year 1950, detailed in form and sequence in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health contained in Memorandum 302/S.A. and Circular 103/50. As suggested in this circular, permanent arrangements, which were fully described in the reports for 1946-48 and are unaltered, are omitted from this Report.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A.

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
				By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector				
Foreign—									
Steamers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor	...	7	722	2	7	—	—	—	—
Sailing	...	4	58	—	4	—	—	—	—
Fishing	...	20	324	2	16	—	—	—	—
Total	... ..	31	1104	4	27	—	—	—	—
Coastwise—									
Steamers	...	9	6401	1	9	—	—	—	—
Motor	...	14	2296	1	14	—	—	—	—
Sailing	..	74	1655	2	74	—	—	—	—
Fishing	..	1280	6714	—	810	—	—	—	—
Total	... ..	1377	17066	4	907	—	—	—	—
Total—Foreign and Coastwise		1408	18170	8	934	—	—	—	—

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) *Passenger Traffic during the year.*

This is not a port approved under the Aliens Order, 1920.

(b) *Cargo Traffic.*

There were imports of three cargoes, one of timber, and two of slates ; and there were exports of eight cargoes of bricks.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

These arrangements are unaltered.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

These arrangements are unaltered.

TABLE C

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease	No. of Cases during the year		No. of Vessels concerned	Average No. of Cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease	No. of Cases during the year		No. of Vessels concerned	Average No. of Cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
—	—	—	—	—

No cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or typhus fever occurred on any vessel using the port, and no plague-infested rats were discovered.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

These arrangements are unaltered.

Tables E and F. There was no trace of rat infestation, and no rats were destroyed during the year. *Table G and Table H* are not applicable.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessels	Number Inspected during the year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British ...	6	—	—	—
Other Nations...	24	—	—	—

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) *Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.*

There were no imports of food.

- (2) *Shell Fish.*

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the P.H.A. stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There are no oyster or mussel beds within the jurisdiction of the Authority, and no action was taken under the above-mentioned Regulations or Act.

- (3) *Number of samples of food examined:* Nil.

UNDERHILL (Plymouth) Ltd.
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Works : Regent Street
